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lent cuts illustrating American trees). In the chapter *In Peace and in War* we should have expected some mention of such well-known works as J. G. Rosengarten's *The German Soldier in the Wars of the United States*, and Lowell's *The Hessians and the other German Auxiliaries of Great Britain in the Revolution*, not to speak of other important sources both English and German.

It is not quite orthodox philology to say as on page 120, that Pennsylvania-German *pf* is "simplified" to *p*; the accepted point of view is that the *p* was not mutated or shifted to the fricata *pf* in this case. In fairness to the Schwenkfelders the author might have mentioned the fact that they took definite steps toward higher education as early as 1764, and that this impulse still continues in vigorous form in the Perkiomen Seminary of Pennsylvania, Pa. The statement that the Dunkards date their origin from 1719 is misleading or rather incorrect, as the beginning of the sect goes back to the Schwarzenau Brethren of 1708 (cf. Brunbaugh, *A History of the Brethren*, p. 29 ff.). The following misprints have been noted in the list of sources cited: *Eckhoff*, p. 248 for *Eickhoff*; *Gibson* for *Gibbons*.

Passing by all these minor details, we close by emphasizing the great service which such a systematic general survey as that of Professor Kuhns must render both to the general public and to historical science, by presenting in orderly form accurate statements of facts and thus clearing the way for an intelligent appreciation of further results of more detailed historical research in this field. The felicitous style of the book makes it attractive to the general reader.

M. D. LEARNED.

Conrad Weiser, and the Indian Policy of Colonial Pennsylvania. By JOSEPH S. WALTON. (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs and Co. 1901. Pp. 420.)

THE impression which one gathers from popular treatises on American history with regard to the Indian policy of Pennsylvania is that William Penn, by one simple and praiseworthy transaction at Shackamaxon, purchased the soil of Pennsylvania from its Indian proprietors; that his successors with weaker conscience took advantage of their ignorance and defrauded them, and that this brought on the Indian troubles of 1755 and succeeding years. A very little study will suffice to shatter the simplicity of this interesting story. The whole history of colonial Pennsylvania is a history of constant Indian negotiations. Penn bought up the southeastern corner by piece-meal. His successors continued the transaction and the last section was not purchased till 1782.

Various factors complicated the problem for both white and red men. In the first half-century of provincial life there was but one party in the colonial government so far as the Indian question was concerned. Later, when the proprietors pulled one way and the popularly elected assembly another, each tried to gain certain advantages by thwarting the plans of

the other. Then there was the rivalry of the colonies to the North and South for the Indian trade and the constant fear up to 1760 of the designs of the French. Equally intricate were Indian politics. William Penn purchased the land from the Lenape Indians on the Delaware. After his death, the Iroquois claimed a lordship over these Delaware Indians and demanded a repurchase of the soil from them. They in turn were divided among themselves—some being warm friends of the New York English and others inclining toward the French. They scorned the Pennsylvania Indians and rudely asserted their exclusive claims to the soil. These claims the Delawares and Shawnees admitted till, driven into opposition by the injustice of the Pennsylvania proprietors and the tyranny of the Iroquois, they threw themselves into the arms of the French. To preserve a balance among all these conflicting interests of red and white men required diplomacy of a skilful order. It is to unravel this diplomacy during its most complicated times from 1731 to 1758 that the book before us is written.

Much of the interest of the narrative settles around the name of Conrad Weiser. This man of German stock spent fifteen years of his boyhood and early manhood among the Six Nations. He learned their languages and adopted their customs and prejudices. The Delaware Indians charged him with being an adopted Mohawk, and this nation gave him the high praise that "He wore out his shoes in our messages and dirtied his clothes by being amongst us, so that he is as nasty as an Indian."

This close identity gave him great influence and probably determined the neutrality of the Iroquois on several occasions when the French had them almost persuaded to lift the bloody tomahawk. The Mohawks were steady to an English alliance. The Senecas were equally inclined for a time toward the French. But Weiser kept the strong central tribe of Onondagoes faithful to neutrality, and this turned the scale. His foresight and tact were continually in use in extending the Pennsylvania trade in the Ohio valley and in thwarting the designs of the French. As provincial interpreter for about a quarter of a century, he was a central figure in every Indian conference. He saw the need of justice and fairness, he vigorously protested against frontier rumsellers and fraudulent traders, and no dangers or difficulties from men or nature ever daunted him.

But where an important end was to be gained, he was at least willing that doubtful means should be used. In an important conference at Lancaster the journalist says, "We were obliged to put about the glasses pretty briskly," while Weiser explained the terms of the treaty. Under the combined influence of spirits and logic the Indian signatures were secured. He seems to have been one of a number who agreed to keep Teedyuscung drunk a day each at Easton in 1758 till he was brought to the proper decision.

These lapses he probably justified by the justice and importance of the end secured. In other directions his results were not so happy. The Delaware and Shawnee Indians were driven by the Walking Purchase of

1737, the insults heaped upon them by the proprietors and the Six Nations in 1742, and the Albany treaty of 1754, into distrust, alienation, and finally the bloody events of 1755 and succeeding years. Toward this end Weiser contributed. He defended the Walking Purchase; he opposed the Moravians and the Quakers in their peaceful efforts; he tried to induce the German voters to turn against their Quaker allies and even appears to have petitioned the English government to declare the Quakers ineligible to the Assembly. He agreed with them as to the necessity of giving large Indian presents and was always trustworthy and judicious in their distribution, but *they* gave for peace and neutrality while *he* wished to give for warlike operations against the French. It was his advice to the Proprietors in 1732 that induced them to recognize the Iroquois claims to the Delaware valley, and so brought on the troubles with the resident Indians. In all the later partisan struggles between governor and assembly, he sided with the war policy of the younger Penns and their deputies in the province. While, therefore, his courage, devotion and honesty were ever at the call of the province, and his unique qualities and experience made his services of the highest value, the limitations of his diplomacy were shown by his failure to retain the friendship of the Pennsylvania Indians as he did the Six Nations.

The story is told most exhaustively by Mr. Walton. The main defect would seem to be a superabundance of detail for the ordinary reader interested in provincial affairs—a detail which sometimes obscures the main features of the history. His sources of information have been the manuscript letters of Conrad Weiser himself and of Richard Peters, and the *Archives* and *Colonial Records* of Pennsylvania. From these he has gathered a great mass of interesting information and has given an intelligible and reliable account. There are a few errors in small matters. Stenton is mentioned as the governor's mansion, and the name of James Logan is repeatedly mentioned for his son William after 1751, when James Logan died. These do not, however, seriously detract from the value of Mr. Walton's work, which will be a permanent contribution of value to our history.

The Men Who Made the Nation. An Outline of United States History from 1760 to 1865. By EDWIN ERLE SPARKS, Ph.D. (New York: The Macmillan Co. 1901. Pp. viii, 410.)

THE special student of American history will find little to interest him in this book, which is designed for the "general" and "untrained" reader. Such a design is entirely legitimate. The work of familiarizing the general reader with the history of his own country and of inciting him to further study of that history is as useful and necessary as that of investigation for the benefit of a limited number of specialists.

Dr. Sparks begins with the hypothesis "that at any given period one man will be found who is master of the situation, and events naturally group themselves about him." Starting with Franklin and closing with